Grawing Out of Illicit Love-A Wisconsia Banker Rills a Lawyer, his Friend, who First Flirted with and Afterward Seduced his Wife.

The Friends of the Murdered Man Say that this Allegation is Not True, and that the Deceased was Murdered Because he was a

Democrat.

Milwaukee letter to the Cincinnati Ga-zette, 16th: The second day of December is the time set for the beginning of an extremely sensational murder trial in this State. The fact of the shooting of Judge Henry Hayden, of Wood county, by W. H. Cochran, cashier of the First national bank of Grand Rapids, was reported in a special telegram to the Gazettte a few weeks ago, but the numerous intricacies of the case have not heretofore been given to the public. The social and political prominence of the parties concerned make it of more than ordinary importance. The fact that the men had been warm friends per-sonally, and bound together in close ties of

THE MASONIC BROTHERHOOD, and that Hayden had been expelled from the local chapter, a month before the shooting, on the charge of seducing a Master-Mason's wile, render the affair of national interest. Cochran is thirty-seven years of age, and a handsome, soldierly-looking man. He was born in Otto, Cattaraugus county, New York, served three years in the Federal army during the rebellion, and afterward held a clerkship in the war department at Washington for two years. His uncle, Joseph Cochran, a noted Persian missionary, lived for a time in the city of Buffalo, and it was while temporarily residing with him that young Cochran became acquainted with the lady who, soon after the close of his connection with the war department, became his wife. Mrs. Cochran's family name is Darling, and her home was in Glenn's Falls, New York. In 1867 Mr. Cochran located at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, which place has since been his home. He has a fine new residence in Centralia, just across the river from Grand Rapids, owns an interest in the bank of which he is cashier, operates a shingle-mill, and possesses other

HE IS EXTREMELY POPULAR, owing to his frank, pleasant manner, coupled with intelligence and a manly independence little girl, now nine years old, was born to him, and in all respects the wed-ded life of the couple seemed to be undisturbed until a year ago. Your correspondent succeeded in interviewing the murdgrer, his wife, and Mrs. Hayden, widow of the victim, and the result I will give you anon. Judge Hayden was an Irish Protestant, thirty-four Wisconsin. After considerable active After the war he located in Caldwell county Hissouri, to practice law, for which profe fession he studied. He became judge of the court of common pleas us that county. In 1874 he removed to Grand Rapids. Soon af-

LEFT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY and joined the Democrats. He was a tall, spare man, with rayen black hair, a sharp ut pleasing face, and a ready tongue. He ranked well as a lawyer and an orator and eemed to enjoy society. In 1877 he came the attorney-generalship in the State convento October, 1878, Judge Hayden had never met Mrs. Cochran, but they knew each other

y sight. At the county fair in that month HAYDEN INTRODUCED HIMSELF TO HER and soon afterward presented his wife. It was natural that the families should become nothing particularly bold in the manner in which Judge Hayden formed the acquaintanceship with Mrs. Cochran. It was simply isked the effect of violating a social custom n speaking to her without an introduction. Subsequently he met Mrs. Cochran frequenty on the streets and took pains to say to her hat he enjoyed being acquainted with her, and hoped that they would become good friends. It appears that she was inclined to flirt, and abe confessed to the interviewer yesterday that the manner in which she and the judge became acquainted gratified her love for that class of adventure. His smooth words always found attentive ears, and it was not a great while before they began meeting clandestinely, and exchanging notes to facilttate their plans. Her letters to the judge on these occasions were signed "Nellie Howwhile his responses were always written in a professional vein, but contained a great deal of hidden meaning. So much for he antecedents of the parties and the beginning of their troubles. From Mr. Cochran your correspondent learned that he was in total ignorance of the existence of anything like intimacy between his wife and Judge Hayden until the fifth day of last June, when an intimate friend informed him that

A LIVELY CORRESPONDENCE was going on between the two, Mrs. Cochran at that time being on a visit to friends in other hot-blooded southern district. Minnesota. Cochran set about to see som of that correspondence. Three days later he wife to Hayden, which fell like a thunderbolt upon him, revealing her sin and the family disgrace in the plainest manner. The letter was addressed to "My Darling Harry," referred to the pleasure of their last meeting, gush from beginning to end. Her outraged husband immediately telegraphed for her to come home. He met her at the depot with a carriage, and on the way to their residence. old her of the discovery which he had made She at first denied everything, but upon his quoting passages from the letter she made

A CLEAN CONFESSION young banker left her in the house rted, declaring that he could not with him, but a few days afterward he re-stored the little girl to the keeping of her tally. other, who had taken up her residence with her parents in the same part of the town. He gave up the child temporarily out of compassion for his wife, who was completely prostrated by the disgrace and separation. "Something kept telling me that I ought to shoot the scoundrel who had thus broken up said Cochran to the reporter. but I had hopes that he would leave the I do not so much blame my wife, for she is childish and vain, and could be easily influenced by such a man as Hayden was. Nevertheless, I cannot bring myself to live with her after what has happened, but I for-give her for the part she has plaged. Our separation occurred three months or more before the shooting. My mind was made up that I would grin and bear it, but it was very hard to see Hayden driving and strutting about with an air that seemed to say that he gloried in his villamies and cared nothing for the effects of them. Two weeks before the shooting Hayden bought the Centralia En-terprise, a small Greenback weekly paper. In the first issue under his ownership the paper announced that it would publish nothing in the way of objectionable personalities but the next number contained a communication attacking me and charging that I was using the influence of the bank

TO INJURE HAYDEN'S BUSINESS. This was the first unkind thing that had ever been said of me in the community, and it galled me terribly. That evening I learned that the communication was written in Hayden's office, under his supervision. I made up my mind that he had done enough in seducing my wife and breaking up my home, without running his newspaper against me. It was more than I could stand, no matter what the consequences might be, and I con- Cotton shed is now open, prepared to receive cluded to put him out of the way. The all business.

hooting occurred in this way: Cochran loaded a heavy fowling-piece with buckshot the llowing morning, and carried the weapon with him to the bank. At noon he carried it to and from his residence, with the full deermination to shoot his man on sight. Vaous citizens saw the gun in Cochran's hands, and knew his object, nevertheless they made no effort to prevent the tragedy, so high was the excitement of the community running over the affair. At five o'clock in the evening the cashier crossed the bridge into Centralia, where Hayden kept his office. Sitting down in front of a store he WAITED FOR THE JUDGE TO APPEAR

on the street. At half-past five the latter came out of the office with his partner; and stood talking upon the steps. Cochran walked past them, so that they could see him. When about fifteen paces off he turned, took a quick aim and fired straight at his enemy's heart. It was a sight-draft upon a life, and the banker was successful in the collection. Judge Hayden was carried n theistreet. At half-past five the latte the collection. Judge Hayden was carried into the office by his partner, and died in five minutes. Cochran returned to the village of Grand Rapids and gave himself up to the authorities. He was lodged in the jail for the night carefully guarded by a host of friends. Excitement grew to its highest pitch and a few of Hayden's friends made an nob. Next day Cochran waived examina-

can, carried on THE BITTEREST KIND OF WARFARE
apon Hayden, and both were being prosetated by law for libel. Two weeks after the
thooting, the office of the Reporter, Jack
Brundage's journal, was burned by an incenliary, presumable one of the dead Hayden. Brundage's journal, was burned by an incendiary, presumably one of the dead Hayden's friends. The expulsion of the judge from the southern men suggested anything in southern men suggested anything southern m the influence of Brundage, who caused the investigation to be instituted. The trial was upou three or four different charges of unbecoming conduct, the principal one being that of seducing a Masonic Mason's wife. The trial lasted nearly all one night and resulted in his expulsion by a vote of thirty-three to five. It has been said that these charges were solely imaginary, and that the trial was unfair. This the Masonic authorities deny. They assert that the examination was exhaustive and complete. After discussing the whole affair with representative citizens, the reporter called upon Mrs. Hayden. This lady publishes the *Enterprise*, the paper purchased by her dead husband, and will ntinue to do so until it can be advantageously sold. She is passessed of much grace of manner and person. The trouble weighs heavily upon her mind. She believes that her husband was innocent of all the charges against him, and avers that Mrs. Cochran became infatuated without the slightest encouragement from him. No matter what is said of the murdered man, his widow is

A MODEL OF DEVOTION. and has shown herself to be a far more lova-Hayden was an Irish Protestant, thirty-four years of age at the time of his death. He was brought to America by his parents when a mere child, and resided for many years at Sun Prairie, near the capital of the State, where he first met his wife. Like Cochran, who continues to live with her parents, the Darling family, who removed from Glenn's Falls, New York, to the became a soldier, serving in the Thirty-fifth Wisconsin. After considerable active daughter with Mr. Cochran, The lady is gnter with Mr. Cochran. CRASED TO DENY THE CHARGES.

She admitted writing the letter which her usband had intercepted. "The only thing out as a Greenbacker and was nominated for I care to have the public understand as coming from me," said the unhappy woman, "is tion of his party, the ticket being headed by | that the trouble did not originate through Hon. E. P. Allis, the Milwaukee manufacturer. He made many enemies, in law, in politics, and in society. Yet his abilities and perseverance were such that he could be counted as a successful young man. Cochran and Hayden became friends, and the latter in conversation, when he found that the trouble did not criginate through any intentional wickedness on my part. I can now see Mr. Hayden's design from the any intentional wickedness on my part. I can now see Mr. Hayden's design from the southern Democrats to make some move to break up sectionalism. So long as the Republican leaders make it appear, as they do, that the south is solid as a menace, so long that the trouble did not criginate through any intentional wickedness on my part. I can now see Mr. Hayden's design from the very first, and I cannot blame my husband for the that it would be wise statesmanship for the southern Democrats to make some move to break up sectionalism. So long as the Republican leaders make it appear, as they do, that the south is solid as a menace, so long will the south be the section to suffer. The ran and Hayden became friends, and the former for a long time took pains to defend the latter in conversation, when he found him assailed. Cochran has always been a him assailed. Cochran has always been a pain and kept up the correspondence against him. At lest, says the latter, with a very big D: "Il the latter in conversation, when he found gnilless, and charge that Mrs. Cochran beiblican, but a year ago he voted for the his wishes; that his murder came about other for the county judgeship, to which he through the persistent plotting of political the southern people receive at the hands that = -old - is put up again I'il was elected on the Greenback ticket. Prior enemies. By means of Mrs. Cochran's confession, the result of the Masonic trial and abuse. the letter in the possession of her husband, together with well grounded statements concerning unhappiness in Hayden's family in the past and rumors of previous escapades on his part, I am able to conclude that the sun charged between the man and the woman existed. The doubtful point regarding the result of the trial corner with the distance between me and Grant is only balf as long as it is between you and Grant, and, if that is your friends to join with us in passing some measure, when we ask our northern friends to join with us in passing some measure, when we ask our northern friends to join with us in passing some measure, when we ask our northern friends to join with us in passing some measure, when we ask our northern friends to join with us in passing some measure, when we ask our northern friends to join with us in passing some measure, when we ask our northern friends to join with us in passing some measure, when we ask our northern friends to join with us in passing some measure, when we ask our northern friends to join with us in passing some measure, when we ask our northern friends to join with us in passing some measure, when we are the weak of the trial corner with the countries of the passing some measure, when we are the passing some measure, when we a the letter in the possession of her husband, woman existed. The doubtful point regarding the result of the trial comes with the consideration that the murder was cold blooded; that it was directly led to by a square to the result? Our section is blooded; that it was directly led to by a simple newspaper attack, three months or more after the actual group had been perpetrated; that the commission of the murper attack, the more after the actual group had been perpetrated; that the commission of the murper attack, the leaders of the place of the p perpetrated; that the commission of the murder wrecked another home, made an innocent woman a willow, and rendered three helpless woman a widow, and rendered three helpless children fatherless. Grand Rapids and the twin village of Centralia are located upon the Wisconsin Valley railway, fifty miles from Tomah, which is on the LaCrosse division of the Chicage, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad.

The very teaders whose counsel the solution are not wholly wanting. It is conceivable that, under a possible condition of things, he might carry every southern State except Missouri and Kentucky. The reason be the wisest statesmanship to break it up, and, moreover, I believe it would be a wise found in the blundering and divisions of an incapable body of Democratic leaders in the control of the co Fifteen years ago it was the center of the lumbering interest, and was a lively frontier settlement, containing at all times a floating population of two or three thousand. The pine having been cleared away to a great extent, and some of the larger mills stopped, business is comparatively dull. Beyond the mere announcement of the killing and the ere announcement of the killing and the the interest of the whole country. We will upposed cause of it, nothing of a reliable now join with you in electing General Grant character has ever been given to the public, and it was for the purpose of making a comprehensive review of the extraordinary case, and presenting the exact facts, that the visit of your correspondent was made. Detectives ing and sectional hates." are now busy in an effort to ferret out the incendiary who destroyed the newspaper estab-lishment. The agitation of the community and the bitterness of the different factions are not surpassed in Yazoo county, nor in any

A Prominent Music House in Trouble. CHICAGO, November 19 .- Messrs, Reed & Sons, the representatives of several eastern music houses, are reported by Dun's comnercial agency as having failed. Their total thirty-four thousand dollars, and the romiwhich was continually in her mind, and said | nal assets one hundred and sixty-seven thouthat she was longing to return home so that sand dollars, chiefly in real estate. The their "nice times" could be renewed. In the house is one of the oldest in the west, and way of giving assurance of her loyalty in her has done a large business at Reed's Temple guilty love, the letter said since arriving in of Music, 191 and 193 State street. The Minnesota she had numerous opportunities members of the firm assert that they are only to flirt, but according to her promise she had refraised from doing so. The letter is lengthy and contains nothing but the veriest collection, which forced them to what will be only a temporary suspension.

Bergman Whacks his Employer with his Butcher-messer. CINCINNATI, November 19.—Last evening John Kitter, a butcher, engaged in a dispute with Charles Bergman, one of his employes, regarding some work done last Sunday. A fight ensued, in which Bergman drew a knife and cut Ritter three times on the head live with her any longer. He took the child | and once in the abdomen, the latter wound is said to be very dangerous and may result fa-

A Child-Poisoner Adjudged Insane. CINCINNATI, November 19.—A dispatch from Brownsburg, Indiana, says that Mrs. Mary Jones, who was imprisoned some days ago tor administering poison to her infant child, has been pronounced insane, and will

as she is able to be moved. Tracy Must Hang. HARRISBURG, November 19.-Application or a commutation of the death sentence to strictly attended to were those connected ife imprisonment in the case of Andrew with his relatives and triends as officeholders Tracy, the M'Kean county murderer, has

To Our Friends and the Public.
Our store and cotton warehouse are open, and we are prepared, az jusual, to receive allay suckness at the stomach. "A burned cotton and fill orders. Liberal each advances made on consignments. Liberal each advances badly burned once by Grantism, she wants made on consignments.
HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

An attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Carter, an engineer on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, last week, by some one concealed near the track. Eleven buckshot lodged in the cab of the locomotive and one in Mr.

Another child, in Yazoo county, Mississippi, this time, has fallen a victim to the mistake of giving morphine for quivine. A mistake of a like character also resulted fatally, in Claiborne county, some two weeks since, strychnine being substituted for mor-

Stewart, Gwynne & Co.'s

THE GRANT BOOM.

The Insidious Wiles of the Radical Leaders-The Snares and Pitfalls they have Prepared for the Verdant (?) Democracy of the South-The Boom Booming.

What the "Idol of the Day" at the North has to Say about the South-Is he Insane?-Comments on his Course by Democratic Papers.

Washington special to the New York Times: Conversations with southern Demoinsuccessful attempt to organize a lynching crats show that there is a very decided feeling of uneasiness among them in regard to mob. Next day Cochran waived examination and was admitted to bail, the amount of his bond being ten thousand dollars. It is the general opinion that he cannot be convicted, as two-thirds of the county are in full sympathy with him. He is ably defended. The prosecution is aided by Ex-Congressman Cate, of Stevens Point. During the summer the two weekly newspapers of Grand Rapids, one Democratic and the other Republican carried on represented as having said that the south has borne the brunt of the Democratic bat-tles since the close of the rebellion. The

> this regard northern Democrats would admonish them to keep silence, for fear the Democracy of the north would be ruined. The south was getting tired of this tutelage, and would not much longer conpeople in order that a few Democrats in the north might have something to quarrel over.
>
> The New York election had produced a discouraging effect upon the Democratic party in whatever position I may in future be deal of respect and reverence for General Grant. He is a soldier, a brave man, full of the generosity that always accompanies true courage. We regard John Sherman and lonkling as mere politicians, who would

movement in the south toward Grant, and it no longer rely upon the Democracy of the north, are disposed to advocate the nomination of General Grant as the choice of the south for the Presidency in 1880. Colonel M'Cardle, who is a radical southern man and

Democrat, represents the sentiments of a large number of his class in the following sentences, uttered to-day: "It seems to me

Grant and the South. St. Louis Republican: This from the New

Signs of Demogratic disintegration, or of the de-moralization which precedes it, are multiplying in the south. Their significance is greatest, moveover, where Bourbon power has been supposed to be most absolute. It is in Georgia that the Independent movement has acquired a force that commands at-tention; and it is from Georgia that we receive re-curring evidence of a disposition, in certain possible cont ngencies, to sustain General Grant for the

The above confirms, in a small way, floatattempt will succeed. Whatever "Democrat- eral treated them in the coolest manner, and c disintegration and demoralization" there in a way that left the impression on every may be in Georgia or e'sewhere—and only one present that he was displeased at meet-Republican optics are able to discern them- | ing them. These, and many other instance they do not mean Grant and Grantism. of his peculiar conduct, go to show that it is should an Independent party be formed there, a sad probability that his mind is commence it will not be for the purpose of securing a renewal of the experiences of 1869-1877. The chair General Grant was noted for his affatle southern people are not fools, nor are their nemories short. They have not forgotten hypothesis can the great change in his manthat Grant was elected the first time on his campaign cry, "Let us have peace," and that wrong in his mental faculties. Perhaps the while they did not contribute largely to his great strain on him, for the fifteen years of while they did not contribute largely this entire the strain of him, for the litteen years of the fulfilment of his pledge. They have not forgotten how it was fulfilled and the kind of "peace" he "let us have." They have not forgotten how it was fulfilled and the kind of "peace" he "let us have." They have not forgotten that during these eight of his conversations. At times he will talk ears negro and carpetbag tyranny was re- with fidency and ease, and then in a few duced to a science, and vigorously sustained by Federal bayonets whenever and wherever necessary. They have not forgotten that the Ameses, Kelloggs, Speacers, Pattersons and Chamberlains grew and flourished bravely during these eight years; and would have been growing and flourishing now had that lease of pernicious power been prolonged. They have not forgotten that to every southern protest and petition Grant turned a deaf ear, and that the only southern interests he Tracy, the M'Kean county murderer, has been refused by the board of pardons. Tracy will be hanged on the fourth of December. there. Remembering all this, as they do, the southern people would be idiots indeed "to sustain General Grant for the Presidency

political quietus.

no more of it at any price. On the contrary, if Grant is nominated any chinks or cracks in "the solid south" will be promptly filled up in order to assist in giving sim permanent Grant and the South-An Interview.

for it is a splendid and hospitable city—on the tenth."

Reporter—Where will your headquarters be in Louisville?

can party. He is not going to remain in the country this winter, but will go to Cuba and Mexico, and will not return to the United States until next spring. Then he General Grant-It is uncertain; Mr. Almy, of the Galt, some time since invited me to accept his hospitalities, and I accepted hem, but since then the committee having the matter in charge informed me that other arrangements were made, and I was compelled to telegraph the facts to Mr. Almy, thanking him for his kindness. I

Reporter-From Louisville what will be General Grant-I shall leave for Cincinnati on the eleventh, remaining there also one day; shall stop over at Columbus a short time, and will arrive in Pittaburg on the a southern State, who was a distinguished

believe, however, the reception is to be held

be in Louisville?

General Grant—I suppose at the Conti-nental; I have telegraphed for rooms there. Reporter—May other cities of the south esides Louisville expect to receive you? General Grant-No; at least not at pres ent. I expect to pass most of the winter with my family, either in Cuba or Mexico. Reporter—Have you been correctly reported as stating that you would accept the presidency of the Nicaragua canal under cer General Grant-In the main, yes. Those conditions would require that the scheme

basis that its failure would be impossible. have always had a deep interest in it; I be lieve it of vital interest to all nations that permitted to advance any ideas as to party this work be consummated. The general here entered into a most entertaining account of his trip around the world, which was continued nearly a half hour, at the close of which your correspond feeted by the many kindly sentiments which have reached you from the people of the tinue to bear the ill-will of the northern south?" He replied, with deep feeling: "They have been more grateful to me than

should be put on so permanent a financia

in the south, and it would require good management to keep that region solid next year for the Democracy. "The south to-day," only those things which will allay all bittersaid this congressman, "prefers General Grant to John Sherman or Roscoe Conkling. Among the southern soldiery, and those who formed the southern armies, there is a great deal of respect and reverence for General With this the interview terminated. What Does This Meau? -Gope to the Damnation Burrows?

Louisville Courier-Journal: The reverses sustained by the Democrats in the fall elecbuild up a moneyed aristocracy and let the country go to the dogs. There in nothing that could induce the people of the south to support either Sherman or Conkling. There is not at present any movement in the could have emboldened the spirit of faction at the south, and already there is talk of "independent movements" here and there. In Georgia, Dr. Felton has for years had a "bolt" of his own, bottled and labeled, and ready to be uncorked and let loose upon the The lady is me tell you, the people of the south have less rest, chirps a guarded note for Grant. In a daughter with Mr. Cochran. The lady is thirty years of age, of slight build, with a pale, finely modeled face—a woman not capable of being either very good or very bad, but one easily led and easily flattered. After considerable hesitation she described the manner of her first meeting with Judge manner of her first meeting with Judge there are multiplied indications that the Democratic hold upon the southern mind is loosened and loosening; and we there are frequently heard from southern men since the recent elections in New York.

The lady is the tell you, the people of the south have less to fear from a strong government than any other section. They are better adapted to laying under that sort of government, I think, than the north." Such utterances as these are frequently heard from southern man is in the face, that in the Presidential election next year the Republicans will be a considerable heart and the face of carrying three or the fact which stares are multiplied indications that the Democratic hold upon the southern mind is loosened and loosening; and we have a substantial and the face of carrying three or the fact which stares are multiplied indications that the Democratic hold upon the southern mind is loosened and loosening; and we have a substantial and the face of carrying three or the fact which stares are th Hayden, substantially as given above. In the course of the questioning she said that pear, many of them, convinced that they can four southern States. The idea of rallying beneath the banner of General Grant has a certain attractiveness to the adventuron fancy, and, indeed, stranger things have appened than a union of the Bourbons of the south and the stalwarts of the north under the leadership of a popular soldier, promising a new deal and a lively future. The

of this class of Democracy only abuse. What has the northern Democracy done for the south? We can't "I'll have you know that the distance between

south opposed it. The south is blamed by the very leaders whose counsel the southern ambitious man, the means of gratifying his ambition are not wholly wanting. It is con-

signs of a malady that is hereditary in his family. It is said that his father, Jesse Grant, was afflicted with softening of the brain before he was fifty years of age, and that during the last years of his life was little more than an imbecile. Orville Grant, whose eccentric conduct in California only last year, will be remembered, has since been an inmate of the New Jersey insane asylum. It is also said that one of the general's sisters has been sillicted the same way. Many people who have met General Grant since his arrival in San Francisco have noticed an occasional wild, strange look in his eye. Often whe conversing with gentlemen, and even with old friends, he has stopped short in the middle of a sentence and hesitated, sometimes for a full moment, before completing it At San Jose he was introduced to a number of soldiers who fought with him at Fort Doning rumors to the effect that the managers of elson. Instead of greeting them cordially he the finrd-term movement are making ar- turned half round and simply stared at them rangements for its extension to the southern over his shoulder and never said a States; in order, we presume, to give a flavor word. Again, at Stockton and Madeira, of nationality to what would otherwise be enarely sectional. It is not at all probable the comrades in the Mexican war, but the gen-

greeting to all his visitors, and on no other the world has delighted to honor. It would

be a national affliction were he to become-incapacitated for future usefulness." The Programme of the Mausgers of the Third-term Movement, New York Sun Washington letter: "General Grant's written speech, delivered in Chicago on Wednesday, is of itself significant but when taken in connection with a letter received here by one of the managers of the third-term boom from one of Grant's most intimate and confidential friends, this carefully prepared speech becomes especially signifi-cant. In his letter, Grant's friend says that in due time Grant will let it be known authoritatively that he is at the disposal of the American people, or, in other words, that if nominated by the Republican party he will accept. At the same time, it is asserted that Grant will not be a sectional candidate. He expects support from the south, and if elected From the Chicago special of the Louisville Courier-Journal: After a bit of pleasant chatting about her,! asked: "General, the Courier-Journal desires some information about your future movements." He then provided cigars, settled back in his chair and became what he only is on these quiet occasions, simply splendid company. "Well," said the general, 'I shall probably return to Galena, Wednesday, and take a good rest for three weeks; I shall leave Chicago for indianapolis on December 9th, reaching your city—and I shall be glad to see Louisville, President he will not be a sectional President

will land at New Orleans and make a tour through the southern States. According to the scheme so carefully matured, Grant will the term. The nomination, in other words is to be thrust upon him, and he will accept it in a way that, while it will not alienate the Republicans, will make him many votes in the south. His tour through the south nex spring is to pave the way for this part of the programme. I happen to know that this scheme will be much more acceptable to a greater number of southern Democrats than

time, and will arrive in Pittsburg on the afternoon of the thurteenth, where we will remain over Sunday. Monday afternoon we shall depart for Harrisburg, leaving that city on the night of the fifteenth, and reaching Philadelphia the next morning.

Reporter—Will you remain in Philadelphia any time?

General Grant—Well, I shall make that city a sort of home for several weeks, but may visit other cities in the meantime.

Reporter—Where will you reside while there?

General Grant—I suppose at the Contiwould not make the same mistake.

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LEATH INSTITUTE.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE LEATH INSTITUTE would inform their patrons that the School will Wednesday, November 12th,

at the Bethel Building, corner of Adams street and Charleston avenue. The Principal, Miss AUGUSTA TOVELL, who has made for herself an excellent reputation in Memphis and throughout the State as an accomplished teacher and thorough disciplinarian, will be supported by a corps of competent assistants, and the Board of Directors, consisting of representatives of all evangelical Protestant denominations, will earnestly endeavor to make the school in every way worthy of the patronage of the citizens of Memphis. This school will be conducted after the most approved modern methods. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JACOBS & BOOKER,

Cotton Factors

WE are happy to announce to our friends and customers that we are again at our post, No. 11 UNION STREET, prepared to serve them as formerly. Having closed our house in ST. LOUIS, all shipments of cotton to us should be to MEMPHIS. We have a complete stock of Fresh Groceries, including everything in the grocery line, together with first-class shed facilities for handling the staple. Our entire force has returned and are in harness. We solicit your orders for groceries and shipments of cotton, primising our best efforts to protect the interest of those confiding their business to us. We buy strictly for cash, and thereby get bottom figures, consequently are in position to meet any competition. Our Mr. A. C. TREADWELL brings his experience of twenty-five years in the sale of cotton to bear in the interest of shippers. We claim the privilege of insuring all cotton consigned to us to the amount of advances made on same. Our Mr. A. B TREADWELL, ably assisted by our junior, Mr. S. S. TREADWELL, handle the grocery department with skill, energy and experience. Thankful for the very liberal patronage extended us in the past, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same Very respectfully,

## A.C.&A.B.TREADWELL&CO PORTER, TAYLOR & Co **COTTON FACTORS**

Wholesale Grocers. 300 FRONT ST., MEMPHIS.

J. W. ROWLETT,

Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant. No. 355 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

1879 REOPENED 1879 FRIEDMAN BROS. WHOLESALE

BOOTSSHOES

295 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. We are now open, and are prepared, with a large and well-assorted stock, to attend promptly to the wants of the trade. FRIEDMAN BROS. PORK, LARD, No.97 Summer street | 521-523 Washington Av. St. Louis ... Missourl. Boston ..... Mass.

DISSOLUTION

Steam Printers, Lumber, Lath and Shingles, LITHOGRAPHS Office and Yard, foot of Washington st. | Saw and Planing Mills, North end Navy Yd

Memphis.....Tennessee.

Blank Book Makers, INDUSTRIAL IRO

James G. Duke & Co., FOUNDERS.MACHINISTS MILLWRIGHTS 29, 31, 33 and 35 Front street, corner Auction, Memphis.

J. T. PETTIT & CO.

Diamonds, Watches, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants No. 1 Howard's Row, Memphis, Tenn.

> We are ready for business, and respectfully solicit consignments of cotto Southern Palace W.&S.JACK&CO:

Office-240 Main St., Memphis

332 Main; Memphis

Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors,

And Commission Merchants, 282 Front street, Memphis, Tenn. W. W. Guy. Jno. W. Dillard.

DILLARD, COFFIN & CO. Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors, 219 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

HAYDEN GINS. SHOEMAKER, JOPLIN & CO

TAVING TEMPORARILY ESTABLISHED OURSELVES HERE ARE PREPARED TO FILL OR ders of our friends, as usual, during prevalence of yellow-fever in Memphis.

282 Front street, Memphis, Tennessee. MOORE, BASSETT & CO

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Moldings, Lumber, Lath and Shingles, 351-353-359 Second street. : Memphis, Tenn.

And Commission Merchants,
No. 284 FRONT STREET...MEMPHIS.

OUR office and Cotton Warehouse, Nos. 134-1386
O'UR office and Cotton Warehouse, Nos. 134-1386
O'Who no street, are open." We are prepared to receive cotton and make liberal cash advances on same, and hold until our market shall open.

Out office and Cotton Warehouse, Nos. 134-1386
No. 336 Front street, : : : Memphis, Tenn.

Stoddard, one iof FURNITURE; all belonging to the estate of E. T. Keel, deceased.

JAS. W. RICHARDSON, Administrator.

Fifteenth Day of Becember, 1879, at the front door of the courthouse of Shelby county. Memphis, Tennessee, to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, all the franchises, rights, privileges and property of the Memphis Water Company, including the contract between it and city of Memphis for the rert of fire hydrants and everything conveyed by the said deed of mortgage. The purchaser will be required to pay down to me at the time and place of sale on account of the purchase not less than ten thousand dollars in cash, or its equivalent in the bonds and coupons secured by the said mortgage as permitted by the said decree; the balance of the purchase money over and above the amount so to be paid down must be paid in cash or its equivalent in the bonds and coupons secured by the mortgage as permitted by the decree, within such time after the confirmation of the sale will at once be referred to the court, and will be subject to its rejection or confirmation; and upon its confirmation and the payment of the purchase money, the court will, by the proper decree, divest the title to the sold and vest it absolutely in the purchaser, freed from the right and equity or redemotion.

HELL W. ETHERIDGE Fifteenth Day of December, 1879,

Trustee's Sale.

DY virtue of a deed of trust made to me, as trustee, on the 80th day of September, 1871, by D. B. Molloy and Ellen P. Molloy, and recorded in book No. 82, page 207, in the office of the Register of Shelby county. Tenn., to secure the debt therein named, I will sell to the highest bidder, at public sale, for cash, at the southwest corner of Main and Monroe streets, in Memphis or the Taxing-district in Shelby county, Tenn., on Wednesday, December 10, 1879,

Wedn-sday, December 10, 1879, at 12 o'clock m., or within fifteen minutes thereafter, the following described real estate, being in Memphis, Shelby county, Tean., distinguished in said deed of trust as a "lot or purcel of land, with improvements, situate, lying and being in the city of Memphis, county and State aforesale, part of block No. 67, in original country lot No. 483, on the scuth side of Union street, beginning at a point about 240 feet east from the junction of Union and Second streets; thence west with the south side of Union street 39 feet, more or less; thence south 200 feet to an aliey; thence east with said alley about 39 feet, thence north 200 feet to the beginning—the beginning point to this description and the east boundary of said lot will extend to and include the middle of the division wall of the double-tenement brick residences conveyed by Joseph B. Williams to said D. B. Molloy and C. W. Fackler, respectively, said lot and premises being the same conveyed by said Williams to said D. B. Molloy by deed dated November 15, 1860, and recorded in the Register's office of Sheiby county, in book 47, page 28." The title to said property is believed to be good, but I convey only as trustee.

J. W. CLAPP, Trustee.

Chancery Sale of Real Estate, No. 3395, H—(940, B. 2)—Chancery Court of Shelby county—George W. Cone vs. D. Pante.

By virtue of an interlocutory decree for sale entered in the above cause on the 19th day of March, 1875, and affirmed by the Supreme Court and renewed July 13, 1878, and again renewed November 11, 1879, I will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, in front of the Clerk and Master's office, Courthouse building, Main street, in the Taxing-District of Shelby county, late city of Memphis, Tennessee, on

Tennessee, on

Saturday, December 6, 1879,
within legal hours, the following described preperty,
situated in the late city of Memphis, now known as
the Taxing-district of Shelby county, Tenn., to-wit:
A certain lot, it being part of country lot No. 501,
being part also of property conveyed by deed by
James Jones to I. B. Kiriland on May 1, 1852, and
registered in the Register's office of Shelby county,
Tenn., in book 10, page 348: Beginning at a point
on the south side of Poplar street where the eastern
line of said lot of ground named in said deed from
James Jones to I. B. Kiriland intersects said Poplar
street, and running thence west with the south side
of Poplar street 174% feet to a stake; thence southward 180 feet, more or less, to an alley between Poplar and Washington streets to a stake; thence castward along the north line of said alley 174% feet to
a stake; thence northward 160 feet, more of less, to
the south line of Poplar street to the point of beginning, it being the northern half of the same lot conveyed to said D. Pante by I. B. Kiriland by ceed of
date November 30, 1858, and of record in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tenn., in book 35,
page 565, to which reference is made.

The above will ne sold, except the homestead set
apart by commissioners (a plat and diagram of
which is on file herein and to which reference is
made), and is described as follows: Being part of

rins, the remainder interest in the said and ribed portion set apart as homestead, will be Terms of Sale—On a credit of six months aser executing note with approved securily tained; redemption barred. This November 379. R. J. BLACK, Clerk and Mas

IN BANKRUPTOV. In bankruptcy.—To the Debtors of said Barkrupt;

N OTICE is hereby given that, under an order of
the Court, the Billis Receivable. Loan Notes.
Led. er Balances, etc., belonging to said estate, will
be sold at public suction. for cash, in the city of
Memphis, Shelby county. Tenn., on Friday, July
25, 1879, at ten o'clock of said day, in front of the
Pianters Insurance Building, No. 39 Madison street.
A list of the same can be seen at our office, No. 39
Madison street.

O WOOLDRIDGE,

Auction Sale of Real Estate. ited States Circuit Court Western District of Ten Wednesday, December 10, 1879.

Supreme Court Sale of Land.

tract on the bank of the Mississippi river; thence up the said river with its meanderings north, 23 deg west, 5; poles; thence north, 49 deg west, 5; poles; thence north, 40 deg west, 5; poles; to a cottonwood marked "F. G.;" thence north 84 poles to the southwest corner of the second division of said 4821; acre tract, marked "C.," allotted to amanda Carr; thence cast with her south boundary 200 poles to her southeast corner on an elie in the Amanda Carr; thence east with her south boundary 200 poles to her southeast corner on an elim in the south boundary line of the said original 4824; acre tract; thence south with the east boundary of said original 4824; acre tract 158 poles 4 links to the beginning—containing 200 acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale—Said land will be sold on a credit of seven months; taking purchasers note, with approved personal security, and a iten retained on the land until said note is paid. Equity of redemption barred.

JOHN H. FREEMAN. Clerk.

H. M. Hill, Metcalf & Walker, Solictiors.

Jackson, Tenn., November 15, 1879.

LUKE W. FINLAY.

GEO. B. PETERS.

FINLAY & PETERS ATTORNEYS, Corner Madison and Main St., Memphis

State Female College